100 Quale SPEECH OF DR. W. F. SHERROD,

Delivered at Fincastle, Va., May 11, 1857.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Frilow-crimess: It is with feelings of unusual solemnity that I rise to address you. I stand once more in the home of my birth; my native hills look down with the cold familiar look upon their child, and around me are friendly faces that have been, and forever will be, daguerfriendly faces that have been, and forever will be, daguerreotyped upon the most pleasant memories of my life.
There were others, too, dear alike to you and to me, for
whom the eye seeks in vain among your gathering multitudes; and the joy of this reunion is mingled with a
voiceless sorrow for the dead. The cares and pleasures of
my boyhood come crowding back upon me; the voices to
which my heart was wont to echo are heard again; and
it almost seems as though I had bridged the gulf of
years—as though I had come out of the busy present,
and stood communing with the mighty past. It is well
for the world-weary wanderer to pause awhile in such
a resting-place; it is well for us that we are sometimes
able to turn from the dusty highways of experience and
toil into the flowery gardens of youth and happiness. I
have been a pilgrim of many journeys, and a crusader of
many enterprises; but let my presence and my pride tomany enterprises; but let my presence and my pride to-day be my best evidence that I have carried with me the most grateful recollections of this place and of this

At this moment all feelings are tempered, and all thoughts subdued. He who could at such a time permit himself to be swayed by political enmities would be less than human. Perhaps, then, it is a fitting occasion to discharge, in a calm and conscientious manner, a calm, a conscientious duty. As a returned soldier among the corrects as a page his comrades, as a democrat among democrats, as a man

nong men, I will speak to you.

The hot rush of the war is over; the marches and countermarches of opposing parties have ceased; for four years the Union is safe. How can these four years be better employed than in correcting the evils of the past and strengthening the defences of the future?

I have come to you from the buttle and triumph of de-

mocracy in the Northwest. The supporters of that cause are scarred with honorable wounds, but they have left behind them an unblemished record. Never were their backs turned to the foe. You at the South can have but a faint conception of the dangers through which the northern democracy passed, or of the opposition against which it struggled

Never, from the time of the Hartford Convention, and the days of the alien and sedition laws, was there a creed more foul in its construction, or more horrible in its ef-fects, than that of the black-republican faction. Abolitionism had assumed a new name, and had accepted the decayed and putrid elements of all old parties. The new Territories of the Union afforded a tempting pretext. Territories of the Union afforded a tempting pretext. Black republicanism did something more than appeal to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North; it operated upon the selfish feelings of the masses. It said to them: "You, who are cooped up in cities, breathing the fetid and pestilential air of factories and workshops—or you, who throw away your labor and your lives in the culture of ungrateful fields, behold how beautiful are these western Territories—behold their fertility and their boundless resources. How well adapted they are to your wants! Why is it that the government does not give them to you and to your children? Why are they not dedicated forever to free labor? It is because there exdedicated forever to free labor! It is because there ex ists at the South an oligarchy and an aristocracy, that seeks to wrest from you these lands, and devote them to eternal slavery. Let us rise in our strength," cried they, "against this oligarchy; let us trample down this aristocarcy under our feet; let us acknowledge no union with slaveholders!"

Such were the means employed to set on fire the northern populace, and to stir up that excitement which so nearly destroyed the country. The black-republican leaders declared that the democratic party was sold to the slaveholders of the Souti, and that its only principle was slaveholders of the South, and that its only principle was a principle of slavery extension. They said that, if James Buchanan should be elected, Kansas would certainly be a slave State, and that, in the event of his defeat, that Ter-ritory would as certainly be free. They asserted that slavery had gradually encroached upon free territory; while the truth was that not one inch of free territory had ever been suprendent to slavery but. ever been surrendered to slavery, but, on the contrary ever been surrendered to slavery, but, on the contrary, millions of aeros had been given over to free labor. They pretended that the slave power in Congress had been constantly gain by strength; while the truth was, that it had been constantly losing it. They told us that the legislation of the country had been chiefly for the benefit of the South; while the truth was, that two-thirds of it had been for the benefit of the North. They declared had been for the benefit of the North. They declared that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the cause of all the troubles in Kansas; while the truth was, that those troubles originated entirely in abolition recklessness, and could all have been prevented without the res-toration of the Missouri Compromise. They said, further, that the South would not only grasp the Territories, but was filled with the design of conquering back the free States to slavery, and of extending its institutions over

o o o "Some watchword for the fight Must vindicate the wrong, and warp the right Religion, freedom, vengeance-what you will-A word 's enough to set man on to kill !!

In this case freedom was the specious watchword, and religion was made the instrument of an imaginary ven-geance. From a thousand pulpits rang the denunciations against democracy. Slavery was painted, in the grotesque descriptions of mad incendiaries, as a novel dance of death, in which the master stood like a fiendish spectre driving on his victims through one continued round of misery. Christianity was called to the rescue; and, while politicians in secret meetings were busy in devising earthly punishments for the democrat, preachers in their churches were invoking upon his head the thunders of heaven. Presses were suborned—mobs were bought up to commit acts of violence. All that gold, or treachers falsehood could do, was done by black republicanist History was perverted; base and covert conspiracies were formed; and the noblest sympathies of the human heart were used as the tools of a low and venal ambition. It was a rabies—it was a mania; and the spread of the moral plague was without a parallel in the record of epi-

The chiefs of this dangerous movement—the wretches The chiefs of this dangerous movement—the wretches who poisoned the fountains of public information—were well known to us. They were the broken-down hacks of party—the men who had been lingering for half a century around the doors of office, and knocking in vain for admittance. All that had been worst and most virulent in old whispery-all that had been most unsafe and dis cordant in democracy—went to make up the leadership of the new faction. Those who were parishs in politics— those whose very touch was contagion—those who were not deemed worthy to serve in the ranks of any honorable army—received high commissions, and found congenial comrades, in the black-republican organization. If there be a sin that is darker, and deeper, and more damning than all others—a sin that can be extenuated by no cir than all others—a sin that can be extenuated by no cir-cumstance, and redeemed by no penitence—a sin over which even the angel of mercy forbears to weep—it is the sin of him who consciously and wilfully perverts to evil ends the powers and energies of a great people. [Ap-

It is for this that I arraign black republicanism, be cause it committed a crime against truth, a crime against cause it committed a crime against truth, a crime against reason, and a crime against popular confidence. I have often wondered, in glancing over the list of traitors, whether there was, amongst them all, enough of wisdom to constitute one statesman, or enough of honesty to fit one soul for trial at the judgment-bar of God!

Foot to foot and shoulder to shoulder, daunted by no assault, and moved by no ridicule, still "carrying the flag

and keeping step to the music of the Union," marched on the unbroken phalanx of the northern democracy. What we lacked in numbers we made up in firmness. There was no holiday-work. On the one side were blind zeal and no holiday-work. On the one side were blind zeal and furious enthusiasm; on the other, a calm consciousness of right and a determination to abide the consequences. On the one side was intolerance; on the other, justice. On the one side were the scattered remnants of a hundred defeats, grown desperate in their hatred; on the other, the legions that had never known retreat. On the one side, in short, were those who had nothing to lose, and everything to gain; on the other, those who were defending their possessions, their rights, and their vested privileges. We could expect no quarter from such a foc. We were certain that to fail would be to perish We were certain that to fail would be to perish politically, and to perish socially. But we felt that we were struggling for the lessons of the past, the greatness of the present, and the hopes of the future. We could point to a long line of mighty precedents. We saw our principles written in every glorious memory of human freedom. We felt that a public mission had been intrusted to us; and even the meanest surpover of our consecutive of the present surpover of our consecutive product consecutive products.

ampaign—a page that I would fain have stricken away— page that remains only as a But there is yet another page in the annais of the max campaign—a page that I would fain have stricken away—a page that remains only as a monument of shame, and sorrow, and regret. It is the page that records the jeal-ousies, the bickerings, and the divisions that were so rife among certain southern politicians. At the North it was natural that factions should have been divided and subdivided; but at the South you had a common bend of interest. You, at least, should have come up in solid column to the attack. All private feuds and all personal difficulties should have been effectually reconciled in the presence of an impending danger that threatened all alike. Alas! that it was not so! Alas! that there were so many willing to give cause of discontent! God knows how earnestly and tremblingly we of the North watched your movements!

If there be here among you any members of the so-called know-nothing party, I wish their attention. What did they mean? What end did they seek to accomplish?

your movements!

If there be here among you any members of the so-called know-nothing party, I wish their attention. What did they mean? What end did they seek to accomplish? Did they not see that they were betraying the interests of their section? Or had they lived in darkness so long that they were unable to discern facts upon which shone the light of day? They style themselves the offspring of the old whig party. Shall the living ass klek the dead lion thus? Whoever heard that the whig party proscribed a religion or a birth-place? Know-nothingism at the North was identical with abolitionism; it had at least the merit of partnership. Know-nothingism at the South the merit of partnership. Know-nothingism at the South was meaner and lower, inasmuch as it was the slave and

was meaner and lower, inasmuch as it was the slave and tool of the other.

The position of these two factions during the late campaign reminds me of a love affair that I have heard of. It seems that their love was mutual; the lady, however, being modest and retiring in her manner, and the gentleman having quite an impeliment in his speech, aside from which he was, somewhat like myself, very timid in love matters, [laughter;] however, after waiting on the young lady some time, he determined to make a declaration of the set of the lawards and the search are concerning to a single presented itself.

evidence of it, I will read you an extract from the or-gan of the southern know-nothing party, the Louisville

"SPATE ELECTION IN INDIANA. - Our opinion is frequently asked by our American friends in Indiana as to the course they ought to take in their October election. They have better means, and are no doubt better able, to form have better means, and are no doubt better able, to form a just opinion about them than we are. Nevertheless, we do not hesitate to assert our very strong belief that, to promote the great national cause which they and we have alike at heart, they should with their whole hearts support Mr. Morton against Mr. Willard for the office of governor.

Now, who is this Mr. Morton? I happen to know him

personally. A renegade in politics—a man that has been on every side of every question, an open-mouthed aboli-tionist. As an evidence of this, here is the platform upon which he stood when a candidate for governor of the

te of Indiana : "Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery; and that we utterly repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled demon of this State, endorsing and approving

Kansas and Nebraska iniquity:

*Resolved, That we will resist by all proper means the admission of any slave State into this Union formed out of the Territories secured to freedom by the Missouri Com-

comise, or otherwise."

Who would have supposed that the great southern doc for would have recommended such a nauseous dose for his know-nothing brethren, whose palates are so delicate? And yet these men have the effrontery—to talk about southern rights and southern interests, and denounce northern de-mocracy as intrue to the constitution. "Oh, Consistency, thou art a jewel!" How pitiable is the condition of these men! False to the Bible, to the constitution, and the Union. What have they gained but bankruptcy in polithe old while party! Where were they while the Choates, Winthrops, Reeds, and the Randalls of the North, to-gether with the Pratts, the Pearces, the Clays, the Prestons, and the Benjamins of the South, were striving against that terrible host from whose "dark and revolutionary banner fifteen stars had been erased or fallen?" They the dispring of the old whig party!

Never let the existence of democracy at the North be Never let the existence of democracy at the North be juestioned. Never will I stand dumb and passive while southerners are ungrateful enough to deny the force of the northern democratic party. I am proud to rank myself among the humblest champions of that noble cause. Your rate locality is, under the Union, a part and portion of fight was a mere sham-battle when compared with ours. You fought against an opposition that was distant; we against an opposition that was around our own hearth-stones. You, ne, walked easily over the bodies of a miserable mito nome, wanted easily over the boack the infinite and nority; we were compelled to win back the erring and nisguided from the ranks of a vaunted majority. You ought against your natural enemies; wangainst our friends and our kindred—father against son, and brother against brother. In our high sense of duty, we knew no tie of relationship save the tie of democracy. Look back to the contest in the Northwest; behold in Illinois the unshaken and hardy few, gaining numbers and strength under the leadership of a Douglas! Look to Indiana, the dear and glorious State of my adoption, and see her when State after State had been borne down upon the tide of fanati- of State, though storm-tossed and tempest-tried as she their batteries upon her from every direction, see her bold and gallant Bright, and a host of other distinguished champions, beating back the waves of fanaticism! See the invincible Willard—the statesman, the orator, and the man—surrounded by an army of earnest and devoted patriots; see him rushing like a human tempest over the isaffected portions of his State, and making the most indisaffected portions of his State, and making the most in-credible efforts of that campaign, which was one long protracted battle; see him, finally, plucking victory from the very jaws of peril, and the very throat of political destruction! Virginia! two, at least, of thy daughter-states were worthy of their mother.

Look to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, towering aloft

ike massive breakwaters against the torrents of fanaticism 'No northern democracy' do you say? Did we not suf-er all things and bear all in your behalf? "No northrer all things and bear all in your behalf? "No northern democracy!" Is not liberty democracy? and did we not six the triumph that seemed to the people the liberty of self-government? "No northern democracy!" roolish is the mind that could conceive that sentiment, and false the tongue that could reter? dragons of black-republicanism, which shrink baffled, bleeding, and cowering to their dens of treason, whether there is a northern democracy. Go ask the Union, which stands safe, unsulfied, and majestic, whether there is a northern democracy. Then ask yourselves where would you have been to-day but for the northern democracy? Instead of this peaceful scene in which the husbandman goes forth to his tillage, and the merchant to his daily traffic—in which the machinery of government keeps its calm and even tone—in which the evi dences of a progressive and prosperous civilization rise up dences of a progressive and prosperous civilization nee up-everywhere to astonish the gazing world—instead of all this, we should have civil war—States tern by internal dissensions, and combatting with States without—the morning formy and the midnight conflagration. Rude and unbridled mobs would be let loose over the land; homes once blessed and happy would become the prey of the robber and assassin; and the voice that now ad-dresses you would either be stilled in death or heard above the cry of surrounding legions calling on the sup-porters of the true cause to protect the constitution. [A]

Yes, fellow-citizens, let me assure you that, had abo Yes, fellow-citizens, let me assure you that, flad abo-itionism made an appeal to the sword—had the worst-come to the worst—there were thousands of us ready to accept the gauge thrown down by our adversaries. Let me tell you that we would have pitched our defending tents upon your border line; and that, before the foot of an invader-in-arms could have pressed upon southern soil, it would have passed over the dead heart of the last north-ern democrat [Analysis, But thanks to Mexecol.] ern democrat! [Applause.] But, thanks to Heaven! that issue was avoided. We brought into the war

o o o "A weapon surer yet, And mightier than the bayonet;

principles written in every grounds of the special strategy. We felt that a golde mission had been intrusted to us; and even the meanest supporter of our cause was elevated into a hero, and, it might be, a sainted martyr. It almost seemed as though the spirits of our fathers were animating our bosoms as we went forth to quell this last and darkest plot against liberty. We expected little; we were determined to quelture all.

The contest came. How the victory was won even those who fought in the front rank of our army are scarcely able to tell. But this much we know, that when the strife had passed—when the smoke, and din, and tumult of the battle were no longer around us—we stood faint, and hot, and dizzy, but still the victors of the day.

[Applause.]

I would preserve, above all other portions of our country's | rendered such overweening assistance during the late cam I would preserve, above all other portions of our country's annals, the page that tells the progress of black republicanism. I would have it graven upon immortal stone; I would elevate it in our high places; I would have it written in letters so large that he who ran might read; I would hand it down to all succeeding centuries, that posterity might recognise the fearful example, and curse the ruinous fanaticism which could manifest itself in such Excesses. [Applause.]

But there is yet another page in the annals of the last campaign—a page that I would fain have stricken away—see that the read of the page that I would fain have stricken away—see that the read of the page that I would fain have stricken away—see that the read of the page that I would fain have stricken away—see that the read of the page that I would fain have stricken away—see that the read of the page that I would fain have stricken away—see that the read of the page that I would fain have stricken away—single lands of the last campaign—a page that I would fain have stricken away—single lands of the last campaign. Black republicanism has been defeated, it is true, turn it is marched from the field with drum beating in the interest and colors flying. The snake has been scotched, not killed. Do you wish for proof? Consider the recent to the read of the country and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Survey the revolutionary to the United States Survey the revolutionary to the legislatures of New York and Ohio, country and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Survey the revolutionary when the field with drum has been decision of the legislatures of New York and Ohio, country and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Survey the revolutionary that the same page that I would fain have stricken away—since the read of the country and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Survey the revolutionary that the same page that I would fain have stricken away—since the read of the countr

final defeat and extermination. Work you in your section as we shall in ours; encourage everywhere as well the fraternity of social feeling as the fraternity of political principles, for it is only by the unity of both that the

unity of these States can be preserved.

So long as this Union is a Union, it is a union of the North with the South, of the East with the West, of all

North with the South, of the East with the West, of all separate parts with the common whole.

It is the boast of the democratic party that it is the only national organization in the country, and that this organization not only cherishes a creed embracing the distinct rights and interests of all citizens, but that it is identified, in its basis and its purposes, with the Union itself. A noble demonstration of this nationality was the fact so openly apparent in the late contest. Our principles, were one and the same through the length and breadth of the republic. ples were one and the same through the length and breadth of the republic.

Now, let me ask you if this identity of creed was adopt-

lady some time, he determined to make a declaration of love at all hazards; an opportunity having presented itself, said he, sa-a-Sally, I lo-lo-love you, and now sa-sa-Sally, if if you love me sa-sa-say so. The lady blushed and hung her head, but made no answer; then said he, if-if you lo-lo-love me, sa-sa-Sally, and cannot sa-sa-say so, extending his hand to her,) then sqe-sqe-sqe-squeeze my hand. [Laughter and applause.]

It is evident that the two factions strongly sympathized with each other, and in many instances that love was so strong that squeezing of the hands was not sufficient to express the mutual love that existed between them. As an evidence of it, I will read you an extract from the orof the republic, we strove to preserve our organization as a means of perpetually preserving the Union itself. We were the only party actuated by national sentiments, struggling for national principles, and potential for the safety of national existence. If the Union, therefore, is safety of national existence. If the Union, therefore, is worthy of being preserved, the democracy is also worthy of being preserved.

As there is a sanctity attaching to the Union, and a As there is a sanctity attaching to the Union, and a moral sacrilege involved in all assaults upon it, so there is an importance belonging to the democracy which in-vests it with a kindred immunity, and renders it one of the highest duties of the democratic citizen to respect its integrity at all times, and under all circumstances. The question, then, at last resolves itself into this issue: Shall the democracy be reserved.

the democracy be preserved?

Fellow-citizens of the South, it is for you to answer; for us at the North we will do our part; do you but coperate with us; never fear our fidelity or our courage. Should the rights of the States be assailed, we will be the first to give the alarm, and summon you to the defence We will be with you, through good report and through evil report. We will sustain you in any contingency un-der the constitution. But we demand of you one thing— we demand it as an obligation which you owe to us, your allies of the present, and to your glorious heroes of the past—that you yourselves shall strictly abide by the pre-cepts of that constitution. Let it be a common compact between us, under which we may rule the country for-

And, more than all else, you must avoid the insidious councils of those who seek to dissolve this Union. 'solve this Union!'' Can the mind of any living grasp the consequences of such an act? What! hew down the pillars of that fabric which our fathers reared at the cost of so much blood and of so much labor? Ex-tinguish the last beacon-light of freedom, intrusted to our keeping by an all-wise Providence for the guidance of humanity. Crush out under hostile feet the last hope of humanity. Crush out under hostile feet the last hope of suffering and oppressed nations. Leave the world once more to the absolute sway of monarchs and autocrats. Fellow-citizens, it cannot be; it cannot be that the descendants of revolutionary heroes will lend their hands to such an impious task. It cannot be that they will descend crate the hallowed graves of their sires with the gore of civil contest. It cannot be that they will prove so false to happiness, to humanity, and to Heaven.

the national whole, and, therefore, has a general bearing upon every other State. You, my fellow-citizens, are at this moment engaged in such a contest. I call upon you to stand firm by the mational as well as the local banner of democracy. It is not enough that you should be democratic in your State interests; you must be democratic in your love for the Union. It is not enough that you should conquer the factions which openly rise up against your party; you must subdue the elements of disin-tegration in your midst; when the result in Virginia is trumpeted, as it will be, over the whole country, let it not be said by our enemies that you assisted in perverting the

reed of democracy.

At present the horizon is bright with hope. The ship the political sea. The administration of James Buchanan affords a rallying-point around which all portions of our party may be gathered together. That administration will be marked by no temporizing, time-serving policy. It will never betray the interests of one section to those of another. It will not attempt to conciliate its natural of another. It will not attempt to concinate its natural foes at the expense of its natural friends. Already have its acts proclaimed that our government is no longer to be controlled by a spirit that was vacillating in purpose and timid in execution. Let Virginia send up her dele-gation, in solid column, to join in the mighty concourse that rises to vindicate the truth. If the battle must be fought, let us fight it now; let us not be timid enough to be useful it to car children. Let us out away the last to bequeath it to our children. Let us cut away the last obstacle in the way of human progress, and, when the foe is destroyed, then indeed may we rest upon our arms. and hear in prophetic dreams a grateful posterity hymning the praises of those glorious ancestors who opened the way for universal freedom, universal improvement, and universal democracy. [Enthusiastic applause.]

BOARDING SCHOOL SEVERITY. The anxiety of parents to secure the rapid progress of their children while at school has led to the adoption, in many seminaries, of a "forcing" process, altogether beyond the capacity of a majority of the pupils, and believed to be very injurious to their physical well-being But whatever may be thought of the severe tasks of the school-room during the secular week, we are quite sure that all reasonable persons will acree with us that an extension of the same rule to the religious services of the Sabbath is not only without excuse, but opposed to every established principle of judicious culture. A friend has sent us the following account of the Sunday regulations at a school where a young girl from this city was placed. No wonder that her health gave way :

Sunday regulations for a girls' boarding school, called Young La dies' Seminary, in a certain town in the Bay State.

Rise at half-past 5 o'clock—breakfast—then prayers of half an hour—from 9 to 10 to attend a prayer meeting— at 10 o'clock to church, until 12 o'clock—dinner at half past 12 o'clock—to church again from 1 to 3 o'clock—from 3 to 6 o'clock learn Bible lessons, and remember the texts of the two sermons so as to be able to repeat them, besides committing to memory another text called a col-untary. Then tea, and, while at the tea-table, the texts antary. Then tea, and, while at the tea-table, the texts above mentioned to be recited. After tea, to the chapel of the school for Bible-class instruction, which, including prayers, lasts until 9 o'clock. From 9 to half-past 9 o'clock three chapters in the Bible to be read by each pu-

pil before going to bed. The above are the regulations of the day of rest. What the herculean labors of the week were may be imagined from the above. No wonder the young victim of such a system broke down after a few months' trial, and was taken home, where, relieved from

" Work-work-work! Till the brain begins to swim: Work—work—work! Till the eyes are heavy and dim," she again became the bright, cheerful, healthy girl of six-

PROTECTION TO THE OVERLAND MAIL It is reported of the Duke of Wellington that he left a m at the Horse Guards before his death, expressing his opinion as a military chieftain that the Brit-ish government should never attempt to carry an aggressive war to distances remote from the sea-coast. this maxim has been departed from, the British have met with disaster, as in the case of Braddock, of Sir John sea, and attempted to penetrate the interior of Spain with his army, and in the more recent and familiar disaster which the British encountered in the invasion of Affghan istan and the retreat from Cabul.

The great Duke well knew the insular character of hi countrymen, their habits of dependence on the sea as a means of transportation, their ignorance of the ma-chinery by which large masses are moved with effect in extensive overland operations. We have inherited man of the habits and prejudices of our ancestors; and while we have expended millions upon millions in keeping open our communications with the States on the Pacific by the circuitous sea-route, through the possessions of a foreign country it is only lately that any significant step has been taken towards opening the overland route these States, the only route which can be considered national, and which in time of war would be secure from instant possession by the enemy. I speak, of course, of war with the powers of Western Europe—the only war we are ever likely to have worth talking about.

During the Mexican war, and in several Indian paigns, our army officers have shown brilliant examples of the facility with which the military dogmas of our in sulated ancestors could be set aside, and have dealt the nemics of the country some very hard blows at distances, thousands of miles from navigable water. But these examples have faded from view with the occasion that gave rise to them, and the country has relapsed into the node of thinking and acting derived from our island forefathers.

The West, embraced in the States watered by the Misissippi and its tributaries-no longer in fact the West of the days of Jackson and Clay, but the central States of the Union-have now outlived the traditions of their maritime ancestors, and begin to realize, for the first time, that they are no longer worshippers at the shrine of saltwater politics, but the occupants of a great continent, which cannot be fully developed except by the adoption of the means of communication successfully practised by the continental powers of the Old World, of which Russia may be considered the type and the example of modern times, whose inland commerce extends from the Gulf of Finland through two continents to the very shores of the Pacific, and which commerce all the ships now affoat could not accommodate—if by any circumstance they could navigate what is now the dry land-and yet se strong within herself that the combined powers of Europe have not been able to penetrate twenty miles into her territory, or to weaken her resources.

It is by no means intended to depreciate the policy of extending the maritime communications and defences of the country, or undervalue their importance; on the cor trary, their importance and utility will increase with the development of the interior of the continent, and the establishment by the government of lines of overland communication, which, up to a very recent period, have been so signally overlooked.

Heretofore lines of communication in the interior, mail facilities, have only extended pari passa with the settlements, and they have mostly sustained themselves ; whilst seaward magnificent sums are annually appropria ted to keep up and protect lines of communication foreign countries and our own possessions upon the Pacific

The first move in the right direction that looked like ustice to the interior and central States was the explorations by government of routes for a railway to the Pacific. which have been achieved with signal ability by the officers of the army. But the first act done in carnest is the appropriation by the last Congress of \$500,000 for the overland semi-weekly mails to California. It is not proposed to discuss at present the question of which is the difficulties to be encountered with the Indians are very great. Recent explorations have shown the fact that at least two-fifths of the vast territory of the United States, and that of the very territory we cross by this mail route, whatever direction it takes, does not contain within its limits a single river navigable for steamers, or which can be made use of as a means of transportation for persons or freight. This same region is also traversed ough its whole extent by ranges of parallel mountains and long stretches of desert country, which have but a limited supply of either vegetation or water. The whole of these regions are infested by bands of nomadic Indians. hostile by nature, and whose savage character seems only to be increased by contact with white men,

These important facts seem to be well understood by the various competitors for the contract for carrying this overland mail.

These competitors embrace companies of men of cha acter and energy, such as probably have never before competed for a contract under the government; and this may be considered as an evidence of the opinion which the following resolutions: the public entertain of the magnitude and importance of "Resolved, That we will support no man as a de this great undertaking. Indeed it is second to none, and on to the constitutional convention, whose duties it will be its success depends the union of the Atlantic and Pacific States-indeed, the integrity of the empire.

The first question which arises in the minds of all these competitors, however, is, will the government give adequate military protection to the contractors against In-dians and banditti? I include banditti because it is well known to those who have traversed the interior of the continent that some of the most formidable and savage attacks upon commercial travellers in the interior have been instigated and led on by white men, whose crimes have made it convenient for them to leave the settle-

It is understood that the present enlightened head of the War Department has expressed the determination to give this protection as far as the means of the department will permit. And why should not the government give this protection as well on this line of communication as on the line by way of Panama, where there are tion as on the line by way of Panama, where there are two fleets—one at Panama, the other at Aspinwall—to protect a railway twenty-five miles in extent? It may be assumed as the imperative duty of the government to give protection in both cases.

But the question arises, what are the means of protect tion in the hands of the government? Our gallant little army has not been increased in a ratio commensurate with the country or its wants. It has now more to do than it can possibly accomplish; and such is the severity of the duty, the constant change from post to post, that time has not been allowed to prepare and instruct men for their duties; and the consequence is, the men are forced into campaign before they become fit to endure the fatigues and privations incident to a campaign, and fully one-third of the recruits annually become disgusted with the service and desert. No army on the face of the earth is kept so constantly on the move as the officers and men

of the army of the United States. The organization of our army, copied mostly from that of the English and French, who have no such territory to occupy as that which we have just described, is predi cated very much upon the supposition of an ample supply of transportation by water or by railway; and perhaps for the regular and solid purposes of an army the present organization and equipment are as good as could be expected to operate within the limits of a settled country. But it is evident that the description of troops required for service such as the protection of this mail route are not now in the service; the present organization being always has a ruffianly epithet at his tongue's end. He based upon the presumption that men are kept in massesat least in numbers not less than one company.

The necessities of the French in Algiers compelled them to establish the Zouaves and Corps des Guides. These corps, although now among the established corps of the French army, which position they have won by their efficiency and good conduct, were originally natives of Alglers, or persons who had been long resident there; were with the topography of the country, with the

climate, and the habits of the people. They were used distant excursions for the purpose of gaining information, for the protection of foraging parties, and for trans-

mission of intelligence between remote points.

In some measure corresponding with this, the Russians have their Cossachs of the Don. This corps, irregular in its character, apparently without discipline, but yet unde the strictest rule armed light, well mounted, restricted by no martinetism in dress; with no leather collars to choke hem, or pipe-clay belts to restrict the freedom of mobeen in fact, and are now, the telegraphic wires of the Russian army.

Their lines of posts extend from the Volga to the An

n the Pacific coast. They have that independent character and habit of thought and action, in consequence of which they can be used single, in squads of two and three, or, if sion requires, they may be massed and used alm with the effect of regular cavalry.

Now, such a corps as this seems to me to be alm eessity in our service: one that moves without baggage, which can be sent on distant service in squads of two three, or twenty, without the presence of an officer, an which yet upon any occasion that may require ca concentrated and made to act with troops of the line. The shortest line of communication which can be

ned by any route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco is from 1,600 to 1,800 miles. To put a mail bag through on this route in fifteen days there must b stations every ten miles. It will very frequently happen, however, that the facilities for water and grass will change the distance between these stations. This will make (say) 180 stations; of these at least 120 would be directly open to the attacks of Indians. To give efficient pro-tection, at least ten infantry-men should be stationed at each point. This would take 1,200 infantry-say two regiments. For this purpose no better troops could be found than the present infantry; but whether two regients could be spared from the present establishment is matter of some doubt. It is nevertheless true that the stablishment of this line will be a great aid in suppress ing Indian hostilities, and may enable the govern withdraw two regiments from their present positions for

this purpose. The important duty, however, of accompanying the mail and treasure from station to station, and of pursuing and punishing depredations upon posts, will have to be performed by a mounted force of the description I have attempted to sketch out. Each mail and treasure-train will require an escort from post to post, varying from two men up to twenty, depending upon the position of these posts in the enemy's country. The average number, therefore, will be about the same as that required for the sedentary forces, and each man may have to ride to the adjoining station and back the same day, which will give him a ride of twenty miles. By each man having two horses the ride could easily be doubled, and of course the number of men diminished one-half; but it is not be-lieved that in the end this arrangement would be wiser or more economical.

The present cavalry force of the army cannot be withdrawn from its present occupation for this purpose, nor is its armament and organization adapted to this specific service. It wants that element of lightness and individnal independence to the private soldier, which cannot be given without the most fatal consequences to the discipline and efficiency of any corps of the line; but which without detriment to the army generally, may be given to a specific corps, having duties to perform of a character equiring special qualifications. Such a corps, similar to original of the French Corps des Guides, or the Cossacks of Russia, it is believed, could be organized on the rontiers in a very short space of time.

Leading spirits in the valley of the Mississippi and on the Pacific feel quite as much interest in this matter as those on the Atlantic seaboard feel on the subject of interoceanic communication; and they are sure, before the expiration of the present administration, to accomplish that overland route in fifteen days. The same protection which has been extended to the East with so liberal hand in their interoceanic communication may as well be gracefully extended to the West by our sea-coast friends; and when this proposition comes up before Conest route for this mail to take; whatever route is taken gress, which it surely will, we hope to hear nothing more of those silly objections about standing armies in a country like this, where, if the army was ten times greater than it is, it could not exercise a particle of baneful influence if every officer in it was an Arnold, and every soldier a cut-throat. The stuff that is put forth by ome of our eastern friends, who are willing enough vote any amount of money for maritime defences in the way of ships and fortifications, and magnetic cables across the Atlantic, shows neither good taste nor good sense, and we hope we have heard the last of it.

Be this as it may, the success or failure of this enterprise is to determine whether we are the worthy possessors of a continent, or the mere degenerate offspring of an insular race, who have been admonished by their greatest military chieftain of their unfitness to achieve distant inland conquests.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

convention at Lecompton on the 25th ult., and passed those who look to their columns for truth.

to frame the constitution of the future State of Kar to frame the constitution of the father can be and mould the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, unless he pledge himself fully, freely, and without mental reservation, to use every honorable and without mental reservation, to use every honorable effort to submit the same to every bona fide actual settler of Kansas at the proper time for the vote being taken upon its adoption by the people, in order that the said constitution may be adopted or rejected by the actual set-tlers in this Territory, as a majority of the voters may

decide; and
"Resolved, That this convention, as the representative of the national democracy of Douglas county, Kansas Territory, do pledge themselves as individuals and as a body, both in their selection of delegates to represent Donglas county in the constitutional convention the manner of conducting the said election, to use their best efforts, in all good faith and sincerity, to represent the interests of the whole democracy of Kansas, without reference to the section of the Union from whence they may come, or the views that they may entertain upon any local questions which may properly be discussed or decided upon in the said constitutional convention; and

which knows no sectional leaning and acknowledges no geographical party lines, do heartily endorse and concur in the foregoing preamble and resolutions, as the best proof they can offer to the democracy of the Union of their unwavering determination to secure and guaranty to every citizen of Kansas, without reference to his party or individual views, the enjoyment of his constitutional rights and an equal voice in the adoption of those politi-cal institutions which he will be called upon to respect

DESCRIPTION OF A PLUG UGLY.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Corrier writes as follows :

"Have you ever seen a 'pug ugly ?" He is of Balti "Have you ever seen a 'pug ugly!" He is of Ralti-more origin, and of the species of the 'killer,' known in Philadelphia, and 'short boy,' of New York. You have nothing in your city which at all resembles the png, the killer, or the short boy. The 'png,' or 'plug,' as he is sometimes called, derives his name not from anything exsometimes called, derives his name not from anything ex-pressed in his own physicgnemy, but from the effects which he produces upon the countenance of an adversary. Every time he strikes he 'plugs ugly,' and, as a conse-quence, an 'ugly pag' follows. He is of limited stature, has a compressed face, close-cropped hair, and is general-ly firm built. Alone he is a coward; but, like all bullies, is brave when there is a crowd at his back. He likes to aways has a ruffianly epithetat his tongue's end. He can be enlisted in any cause for money, which he prizes only as a means of gratifying the most brutish appetites. He is usually to be found in the neighborhood of an engine or porter-house, and he understands the merest wink."

ing English grammar, says: "Ze vairb 'to go' is ze most irregularitest in ze Anglis language. You hear him, 'I go zou departest he clean out we cut stick ye or you make tracks—zey abequatulate."

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1867.

23 Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelph gg-Mr. Learet, F. Jarons, No. 182 South Tenth street, Fidihadolphia, is our general travelling agent, assetted by Wei, H. Weid, Soire Co. Len, James Produced, J. Hammer, R. S. James, Thom. D. Nice, R. W. Mon. 1880, E. W. Willey, W. E. Watherkan, Alex. H. Carrow, D. K. Muster, Rev. F. Swain, T. Areman, and P. Davis.

#2-Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, ansisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thom. M. Jakes, Dr. A. L. Chille, Geomer Mossess, and Richard Leare. Receipts of either will be good.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

B. F. Cheatham, of Tennessee, consul at Aspinwall, to fill an existing vacancy.

[A premature report reaching Nashville, Tennes see, of the appointment of Gen. Cheatham as consulat Aspinwall, has been the occasion of several highly complimentary notices of that gallant and distin guished gentleman. The Nashville Union says: "The announcement, we suppose, was as unexpected to Gen. Cheatham as to his numerous friends, as we understand he was not an applicant to the administra tion for any position whatever. Gen. Cheatham's reputation as a gentleman and successful officer of fine practical sense, coupled with strict integrity and fine business habits, admirably qualify him for such a position.]

CHEATING THE CREDULOUS. The "republican" leaders are continually cheating their followers. This occurred most remarkably in

relation to the decision in Dred Scott's case. The leading organs of the party promptly published the dissenting opinions, and without laying before their readers one of those of the majority, showing what the court actually decided. Every material part of the decision was grossly misrepresented, and the judges charged with holding as law what is not to be found in either of the opinions. In speaking of the estimation in which negroes were held for more than a century prior to framing the constitution, and referring to what people then thought of the race, so far as political rights were concerned, the Chief Jus tice said, that it was then considered "that they had no [political] rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that the negro might justly and law fully be reduced to slavery for his benefit." He was as both the sentence and context show, referring to a past historical fact, which no well-informed man can question, stating what opinions white men held and acted upon some one or two centuries since The "republican" press and speech-makers have assured their readers and listeners that the cour decided that the negro "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." Those who have spread this falsehood knew that no decision to that effect, or anything like it, was made, and they refuse to publish the opinion of the Chief Justice for fear their misrepresentations should be detected. They wilfully persevere in spreading far and wide this known falsehood, for political effect, hoping to break the force and effect of the decision by creating the belief that it is founded in the untrue proposition alluded to. They know that in slave as well as in free States slaves have many rights recognised and expressed in the laws for their protection, which are enforced by the courts and ministers of justice. What is truly marvellous is that several "republican" State legislatures should have been deceived by this fraud, and, without hav ing seen the opinion of the court, have ventured to denounce the court and the principles upon which the case was decided. In some States-as in New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere-they acted be fore a line of the decision had been published or read. Their leading organs cheated their readers, and the leading and talking members cheated their associates, into acting upon false statements, making them denounce what they had not seen, and sent ments which had not been uttered. Is there a single "republican" paper that will publish the opinion of the Chief Justice? In no other way can their readers know what he said, or what principles controlled the decision. If these papers intend to be fair, and not cheat their readers, they will at once The democracy of Douglas county, Kansas, held a lay that calm, logical, and sound document before

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY

We publish in our columns to-day the speech Dr. F. Sherrod, delivered a short time since in Fin castle, Virginia. Dr. Sherrod is a native of the Old Dominion, but has resided the last eight or ten years in Indiana. He was a member of the constitutional convention of his adopted State; was several times a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions, and is at present a member of the legislature, of whose committee of ways and means he is chairman.

Our northern brethren naturally feel a little sore over the false charge so often made by southern know-nothings, that they are not sound upon the great questions of the day; and it is but right, we onceive, that they should enjoy the opportunity of vindicating their just and well-earned claims to na-

PENNSYLVANIA.

The nominations of Messrs. Strong and Thompson as candidates for supreme judges by the democratic convention of Pennsylvania are received by our political friends in that State with the liveliest satisfac tion. Their election in October next may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Philadelphia Ar-

gus says:

"The nominees already enjoy an enviable reputation for their ability and states manship, and both have served with peculiar acceptability in the national legislature. They have long held a commanding position at the bar in their respective districts and in the State, and their unquestioned talent, purity of character, and high moral worth will add to the ahready high repute and the considence with which the supreme judicial tribunal of the State is regarded by all classes of our people. Wholly unexceptionable, and worthy in all that pertains to their duties as citizens, enjoying the esteem of all in a market. ties as citizens, enjoying the esteem of all in a market degree for their legal learning, and occupying a broad national position in all their political action, both at hom and in the national legislature, they will worthily reflect the sentiments of the gallant democracy of the old Key stone, and reflect credit upon the positions for which they have been selected."

The case of Mrs. McLean, although it is not by any means a singular one, affords a striking illustration of the pernicious and demoralizing effect of fanaticism.

Not the least "striking" part of the above is the fact of the Tribune going abroad for an illustration of "the pernicious and demoralizing effect of fanati-

The New York papers of yesterday morning announce the death of the popular and widely-known Commodore John C. Stevens, of Hoboken, New Jersey.